(b) From data on coverage of population in metropolitan cities with sanitation facility in 1991 and 1994 (given below), it is clear that the standard of sanitation has not deteriorated.

Name of City	% of population covered with sanitation	
	1991	1994
Hyderabad	59.17%	59%
Bangalore	84.83%	84.8%
Bombay	91.0%	91.0%
Madras	88.0%	88.0%
Calcutta	55.15%	55.1%
Delhi	78.18%	78.1%

(c) Out of the limited Central sector outlay for urban water supply and sanitation, a major portion is being earmarked and utilised for convertingdry latrines into^ sani-try latrines and for constructing new latrines where none existed before. A Central Act called 'Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, has been enacted to prevent the construction of new dry latrines.

Damaged Government Quarters in Delhi

1630. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) What is the number of Government quarters in Delhi which have been declared damaged by CPWD authorities, during the last three years, type-wise/area-wise;

(b) what is the number of such quarters which have been repaired and cleared for allotment during the said^period, type-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that some quar-ers have been declared as 'damaged' and are being illegally occupied by CPWD engineers/staff: and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Type-I 78 Quarters, Type-II 783 quarters, Type-HJ 22 quarters, Type-IV 2 quarters, Type-V & above 2 Bungalows.

I (b) Type-I 21 quarters, Type-II 1 quarter' Type-Ill 3 quarters, Type-IV 1 quarter.

(c) and (d) The CPWD have reported that some of the quarters declared damaged have been allotted temporarily to their staff at their risk. The licence fee is recovered for these quarters from the temporary allottees.

Sustainable Supply of Safe Drinking Water

1631. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT bepleasedtostate:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any proposal to provide sustainable supply of safe drinking water to every habitation in the couttry by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan :

(b) if so, what are the other major objectives of Government on the water supply front particularly for the eradication of guinea worm, problems like excess fluoride, brackishness, iron and arsenic in drinking water and quality inallthevillages;and

(c) whether Government are aware of the constraints of financial resources to achieve these objectives; if so, whether large assistance from Central Government and external support agencies would be provided to States like Rajasthan and Orissa in particular and other States in the country; if so, the details thereof indicating the budgetary provisions mad, during 1994-95 and by the end of Eiggth Five Year Plan period so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Supply of safe drinking water in urban and rural areas is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government is providing technical guidance and financial assistance under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission including Centrally sponsored AR WSP and AUWSP. The main objective of the VIII Plan is to provide potable drinking water facilities *to* all habitants with no source and to upgrade/augment the facilities in partially covered habitations.